



NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, February 22, 1840.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Martin Van Buren.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Romulus M. Saunders.

Democratic Meeting!!!

The Democratic citizens of the County of Cumberland are respectfully requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the third day of March next, being the Tuesday of Court week, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a District Convention, which is to be held in Rockingham, Richmond County, on the third Monday in March, to appoint a Delegate to the National Convention, which assemblies at Baltimore, in May, to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

The Democrats of other counties in the District, will please notice the above, and take the necessary measures to have their counties represented. The Superior Courts now about to commence will furnish fair opportunities to hold meetings, let every meeting be well attended.

We do not urge our Test any further. We have now proof incontestible that Harrison was nominated solely to get the Abolition vote in New York. This party now openly canvass for him there on that ground. We would not now believe him if he replied in the affirmative to our enquiry, and made oath to its truth.

The Hon. Robert Strange & Mr. Biddle.

It will be remembered that Judge Strange, in his usual prompt and faithful discharge of all public, as well as private duties devolved upon him by the confidence of his fellow citizens, in his able speech in the Senate last winter, on the subject of Banks, took occasion to denounce in the strongest terms, the whole banking system of the country, as radically defective and ruinous in its tendencies.

He was among the earliest to detect the true cause of all the evils inflicted upon the country by Banks, and with the independence and energy of character which invariably mark his public acts; no sooner had his vigorous mind detected the source of these evils, than, like a faithful sentinel at his post in the Senate, he gave the public timely warning of the dangers that threatened, and had even then been sorely inflicted by the operation of our depraved and defective system of issuing paper money.

How perfectly correct, how entirely just and sagacious, were the suggestions made by our able Senator in that speech, let the efforts of all the Legislatures now, and lately in session, to produce a radical reform in the banking system amply attest.

Let the full tide of public opinion against the vicious, if not corruption of the whole banking operations of the country, with the universal clamor for relief, prove how faithful and well our Senator did his duty.

Our venerable ex-President Jackson thought that the banking system was a monster, whose energies for mischief would be sufficiently paralyzed, when he had dug out its only eye in the city of Philadelphia, and left it exhibiting the classical picture of "Monstrum horrendum, in form, ingens, cui lumen ademptum."

But the giant had not only recovered his vision partially, (by the re-charter in Pennsylvania,) and groped awkwardly about, doing (politically) as much mischief as before; but it was also found, that the evil offices of its legs and arms, and hands and feet, every where through the land, were substituted by other smaller monsters without number, each forming the head of a terrible Hydra, of which he, with the partially dug out eye was still the principal head at Philadelphia.

It was left to the heroism of Robert Strange to make battle against the whole beast, and with his single hand to strike fearlessly for the abscission of all its heads.

We say his "single hand," for few had more than hinted at the general evils of the whole system, twelve months ago; and none we believe, had dared to lay its entire deformity bare to the public view in a set speech.

To show how much Judge Strange stood alone, when he attacked the Banks in the speech we allude to; it is only necessary to call to mind the attack which that speech brought upon him from the pen of one Nicholas Biddle.

This man, (puffed up with the arrogance which his success inspired, in obtaining a charter in Pennsylvania for his British Bank,) had presumed to take the opposition Whig politics of the country under his own peculiar supervision and control; and with his Attorneys General, Clay and Webster, in the Senate, and his pensioned presses in the large cities, together with occasional flats, issued in the form of letters to J. Q. Adams, from his marble palace at Philadelphia, he fancied himself, and in truth was the monied autocrat of a party, set up in open, avowed, hostile array against the government of this free country, mainly, if not solely on account of his failing to get his Bank re-chartered by that Government.

In one of these flats from under King Nicholas' hand, Judge Strange was ridiculed by the application of the term "mad ravings" to the attacks in his speech against the corrupt system by which the country was become bank-ridden; and it will be well remembered, how many of the Bank, Opposition, rascally party scoffed at the idea of a North Carolina Senator's presuming to enter the lists with Mr. Biddle on such a grave financial question.

Yes! the now, plain truths, every where admitted to be true, by the candid and intelligent of all parties, were then mocked and ridiculed by the besotted stolidity, or rancorous partizan zeal of Biddle's blind admirers.

That Judge Strange should presume to utter an opinion on the great subject of finance, in opposition to Mr. Nicholas Biddle's opinion, was "to talk of war in the presence of Caesar."

But who now doubts, that the Senator's opinions have had their correctness established in the history of the country and its Banks; while Biddle's are

shown by the same history, to have been the erroneous or false conceptions of an incompetent or prejudiced mind.

We think this matter has an important and immediate connection with the politics of the present day and shall recur to it again. In the mean time, we shall look up the speech and letter, and if necessary, publish them, with Judge Strange's reply to Biddle's attack.

Non-Committal Out and Out.

"I believe that the continuance of the Tariff is essential to the prosperity of the Western States; but I should be among the first to propose its modification or repeal, if it is found to produce to the Southern States the ruinous consequences they predict. NO HONEST MAN CAN ENJOY A PROSPERITY FOUNDED UPON THE SUFFERINGS OF A FRIEND AND BROTHER."

(General Harrison in 1830.)

The above scrap is at the editorial head of the (Raleigh) Star, as a sort of political motto! These declarations of such Spoils Hunters as Harrison, always have *ifs* and *provisos* enough in them, to make them answer as a sort of masked battery, behind which such time-serving chieftains can always fire both ways, or either way, and still claim to be the Heroes of either party, as may suit their interests. If the "hard-cider" hero of the "log-cabin" had not sense enough to know whether the Tariff, would "produce ruinous consequences to the Southern States," he was unfit to be a member of Congress, and ought to have been at home collecting his "clerk's fees" by the sale of his poor neighbors, who could not pay the fine and costs for an assault and battery. The political boat in which Harrison is steersman is always rowed one way, while he at the helm looks another way. It is so in his opinions as to Federalism and Democracy. He is like Falstaff's Hostess, "no body knows where (politically) to have him."

The motto on your "petticoat" flag is equivocal Mr. Editor. Please snuff off this ashes from your astral lamp. It makes it burn with unwanted dimness.

"We love Judge Saunders for many reasons; among which his old GENTLEMANLY FEDERALISM and stern opposition to the election of General Jackson are not least."—Newbern (Whig) Spectator.

"William Henry Harrison now stands before the country, as the candidate of the people, of the real unadulterated Democracy."—Norfolk (Whig) Herald.

"We are no Democrat."—Fayetteville (Federal) Observer.

You love Judge Saunders, Mr. Spectator, because of his old Federalism; and you love Harrison, Mr. Herald because of his Democracy; and you love Harrison, Mr. Observer, because you yourself are "No Democrat." Please correct the above proofs, brother typographers, if you can, without knocking the whole matter into pie.

Look at This.

Is it possible Major Noah of the New York Evening Star, seriously meditates a desertion of the party with which he has been acting of late?

This Democratic Whig editor, as he styles himself, has been an open and able opponent of the Abolition fooleries that are now so rife in the North, and for one we thank him for the sensible manner in which he has conducted his articles against the fanatics. If M. M. Noah believes the opposition party in his State are leagued with the fanatics, we know that he will not long preach what he does not practice. He is a humane man.—He is a man of the best sort of understanding, and well he knows that something must be done in the North, by the cool-heads, amongst the people there, to check effectually the fanaticism that is so rife and dangerous. Read below from the New York New Era.

MORE STAR LIGHT.

We have determined not to wait until "After General Harrison is elected" to talk to the Major. "Laugh while we live" is our motto, and it is not our intention to procrastinate or chat with him so long, else we, the Major, and the General, will be "dust of one dust" before the consummation of that result. From the Star of last evening we extract the following rays of light; elicited by its contact with the Express:

"We fear, from recent indications, that the administration of Albany is too much inclined to yield to the influence of the Abolitionists, in which case it will be necessary at all hazards to counteract that influence—the opinions and views of General Harrison may demand it—the general feeling of the Whig party throughout the country may demand it—the interests of the Union may demand it. For ourselves we are uncompromising on this point; we fight the Abolitionists every where, yet we prefer the honest, open conduct of Granger to any double dealing from any other quarter. As to 'malign influences,' we acknowledge no influence but the principles which originally controlled the action of the Democratic party, and although our friend may consider it 'malign,' yet for our lives we cannot abandon them."

We really like this. Alienated from a long time from the Democratic party, by a singular combination of circumstances, the Major begins to discover that for "this life he cannot abandon" the principles which the Express designates as "malign," and knowing the regard entertained for him by many of "my old friends in Tammany" it will need but little coaxing and a short probation to take him in full fellowship, after this sign of repentance."

Here is another bright effulgent stream detected and taken from another quarter of this brilliant Evening Star:

"A Corporal's Guard.—The New Era says that the Democratic Whigs of this city only amount to a corporal's guard. Does the New Era recollect, somewhere in 1838, a call of a meeting of the friends of Henry Clay, signed by some 4000 persons, in the columns of this paper? Does the New Era remember the spontaneous reception, in which thousands participated, which was given to that patriot last summer? Did that look like a 'corporal's guard?' They all go for General Harrison, honestly, cordially, as they went for Harry of the West; but they

stand ready to go in a body against the false and treacherous in their own ranks, as firmly as they do against the ranks of their opponents. The New Era will find that what he calls the "corporal's guard" will turn out to be the "old guard," not easily menaced and not easily overthrown."

Better yet. We are almost ready to extend to him our right hand, and make him a member of the firm, but the idea of taking 4000, which the Major says, compose the "Democratic portion" of the "Whigs as we all are," into fellowship, is rather startling. Evil communications corrupt good manners, and to add so numerous a "corporal's guard" to the great Democratic army, might be very corrupting, if permitted to run at large.

Seriously, Major, on the subject of Abolition we believe you are honest, but cannot divine what preference you have for Frank Granger, over "Small Potatoe Seward." Both are avowed Abolitionists, although Granger is the more honest in his professions, and it is indeed singular that you can support either, if you are really sincere in your opposition to the wild, fanatical, and unconstitutional doctrines of the Abolition faction.

From the N. Y. New Era.

What is Democracy? This question is frequently propounded to us by a class of men who ask it not to learn that they may embrace its benevolent principles. Democracy, as we understand it, is that principle taught by the Saviour of the world in the New Testament, that God is no respecter of persons—that whether bond or free, rich or poor, high or low, he regards all equally, and brings all within the embrace of the arms of his mercy. It is that principle taught by the immortal sage of Monticello, and recognized by the Democratic party, that all men are born free and equal, and endowed by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It is an ardent desire to maintain, unimpaired and unsullied against the wiles of Federalism, this sacred principle, which has warmed the hearts and nerved the arms of the Democracy of the country from 1791 up to the present time. It is the continued and successful support of these principles which invokes the best feelings and most zealous efforts of every genuine American patriot in the U. States against all banks and all other incorporated monopolies, whose tendency is ever to take rights and privileges from the hands of the many, and invest them in the hands of the few. It will be losing sight of these sacred principles, which will (should it ever happen) furnish the grave of American liberty.

The Editor of the Observer says: "He is no Democrat." Does any man love his country, who is not a Democrat in the sense of the above article?

"Why Stand ye Here all the Day Idle?" Look to our Advertisements of Mulberry trees for raising silk worms!

Cotton is worth nothing; (thanks to Nick Biddle and the run mad Banks,) and our small farmers should try something else. The mulberry tree (of the right sort) are for sale in this town dirt cheap, and so are the silk worms' eggs. North Carolina has the exact climate and soil for the business, equal to Spain and the South of France. It is a business that can never be overdone, while men wear pocket handkerchiefs, or their wives sew with thread. Now is the precise season to make a small beginning, just for a trial, and four or five dollars will be sufficient to commence with. Come to town, Farmers, and do not any longer delay. Enter upon a branch of business that will as surely make you rich as you push the thing industriously. The industrious Yankees, at the North are at it already, and make money by it. Women and children can do all the work.

Apply to Messrs. Wetmore, Baker, Boon, Evans and Winslow. See advertisements in another column.

Captain Tyrrell.

Disgusting Brutality!

The brute whose name and title are at the head of this article, was on board of his vessel (a sloop) in Long Island Sound, within four or five miles of the steam-boat Lexington, which was burnt some time last month, with one hundred and fifty passengers on board, one hundred and forty of whom perished wretchedly! Tyrrell saw the steam-boat on fire, and refused to go to her assistance!!! When the spirit that animates tigers and fiends is thus found to govern a man's acts, all public prints should hold up the wretch's name, for the scorn of all after time, "to point its slow unerring finger at."

We have no Globe since the one of last Saturday time enough for our paper to-day.

New Brunswick and the Boundary Question.—In the St. John Gazette of the 30th of January, we have the Speech of Sir John Harvey, the Governor, on the opening of the provincial parliament. Sir John felicitates the members on the prosperous condition of the colony, &c. &c.; and informs them that measures are in active progress for the construction of a canal connecting the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The only allusion to the boundary dispute is that made in the following paragraph:

"I will not conclude this address without expressing to you the confident expectation which I entertain, that the result of the exploration of certain parts of the disputed territory which has been made by commissioners appointed by her Majesty for that purpose, will enable her Majesty's Government to advance such proposition to that of the United States, as the basis of the settlement of the momentous question involved, as must lead to its early, amicable and final adjustment. In the meantime I would express my hope that sentiments of moderation and forbearance may prevail on either side."—Globe.

TENNESSEE SENATOR.—The Madisonian says:—Gen. Alex. Anderson, of Knoxville, son of the late Comptroller of the Treasury, has been elected a Senator in Congress by the Legislature of Tennessee, for the unexpired term of Judge White, recently resigned. The vote in the Legislature, stood, Alexander Anderson 49 Hugh L. White 42 Scattering 6

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE.			
Brandy, peach,	\$ 0 45	a	\$ 00 50
" apple,	00 37	a	00 42
Bacon,	00 10	a	00
Beeswax,	00 23	a	00 25
Butter,	17	a	22
Bale Rope,	00	a	00 10
Cotton Yarn,	00	a	18
Coffee,	00 12 1/2	a	00 13 1/2
Cotton,	00 6	a	00 8 1/2
Cotton Bagging,	00 16	a	00 20
Corn,	60	a	65
Candles, F. F.	00 18	a	00 20
Flaxseed,	1 00	a	1 10
Flour,	4 1/2	a	5 1/2
Feathers,	00 40	a	00 00
Lard,	10	a	10
Salt, per bushel,	80	a	90
Sack,	2 1/2	a	3
Tobacco, leaf	4	a	23
Bale Rope,	3	a	10
Wheat,	30	a	35
Whiskey,	17	a	20
Iron, bar,	33	a	34
Molasses,	7	a	7 1/2
Nails, cut,	8	a	00 12 1/2
Sugar, brown,	16	a	00 00
" lump,	15	a	00 20

WILMINGTON.			
Bacon,	\$ 00	a	\$ 00 10
Butter,	25	a	30
Beeswax, scarce,	23	a	24
Bale Rope, dull,	6	a	8
Brandy, apple,	62	a	70
Corn, per bushel,	55	a	60
Coffee,	11	a	13
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	8	a	9 1/2
Cotton Bagging, dull,	20	a	21
Flour, per bbl.	6	a	7
Gin, American,	55	a	55
Lime, cask,	1 25	a	1 75
Molasses,	20	a	35
Pitch, at the Stills,	2	a	2 25
Rice, per 100 lbs.	3 00	a	45
Rum, N. E.	40	a	45
Rosin, scarce,	1 50	a	00
Sugar, brown,	8	a	8
Turpentine, soft,	2 00	a	2 00
Turpentine, hard	1 12	a	half price
Tar, per bbl.	2 00	a	2 25
Pitch do	2 00	a	1 50
Rosin, do	8 00	a	00 00
Wide do do	4	a	6 50
Scantling do	4	a	4 50
Timber, river raft,	5 00	a	6 00
W. O. hhd. rough,	12 50	a	16 00
Do do drawn,	35 00	a	00
W. O. bbl.	12 00	a	16 00
R. O. hhd. rough,	7 00	a	10 00
Do do dressed	16 00	a	00
SHINGLES,			
Country,	do	1 50	a 2 00
Contract,	do	2 75	a 3 00

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1840.

Jemima Middleton, vs. Heirs at Law of Robert Middleton.

[Petition for Dower.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Blackledge and Wife, Mary Caroline, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; It is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, requiring said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at Kenansville, on the 3rd Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur, to said petition; otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, James Dickson, Clerk of said Court at office, the third Monday in January, A. D. 1840, and 64th year of our Independence.
JAMES DICKSON, Clerk.
January 28, 1840. 52-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1840.

Edward E. Hussey, vs. James Southland.

[Original attachment, David Southland, Sen. David Southland, Jr. and Jesse B. Southland summoned as Garnishes.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Southland the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Kenansville on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur, to said attachment, otherwise Judgment will be rendered against him and the amount in the hands of the persons summoned as Garnishes will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James Dickson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Kenansville, the 3rd Monday in January, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 64th.
JAMES DICKSON, Clerk.
January 28, 1840. 52-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1840.

Mark Keathly, vs. Owen Kornegay.

[Original Attachment.]

Levied on the following negroes, viz: Milly, Hannah, Mariah and Tone.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six successive weeks in The North Carolinian, that the Defendant appear at the next Term of this Court, and then and there reply and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be awarded against him, and the above property be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James Dickson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Kenansville, the 3rd Monday in January, A. D. 1840, and 64th year of American Independence.
JAMES DICKSON, Clerk.
January 28, 1840. 52-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan. Term, 1840.

Richard Miller, vs. Owen Kornegay.

[Original Attachment.]

Levied on the following property, viz: Whit, Mill, Hannah, Mariah and Tone.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for 6 weeks in the North Carolinian, for him to appear at the next Term of this Court, and then and there reply and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be awarded against him, and the above property be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James Dickson, Clerk of said Court at office, in Kenansville, the third Monday in January, A. D. 1840, and the 64th year of American Independence.
JAMES DICKSON, Clerk.
January 28, 1840. 52-6t

Blank Checks for sale at this office

st matter at all, as the post of the Grand Jury is beyond the bounds of the disputed territory, and within the acknowledged limits of New Brunswick.

The undersigned, while conveying the above information, upon a matter of fact, to the Secretary of State of the United States, has occasion to repeat distinctly his former declaration, that there exists no intention on the part of her Majesty's authorities to infringe the terms of those provisional agreements which were entered into at the beginning of last year, so long as there is reason to believe that the same will be faithfully adhered to by the opposite party. But, it is the duty of the undersigned, at the same time, clearly to state that her Majesty's authorities in North America, taking into view the attitude assumed by the State of Maine, with reference to the boundary question, will, as at present advised, be governed entirely by circumstances in adopting such measures of defence and protection, (whether along the confines of the disputed territory, or within that portion of it where, it has been before explained, the authority of Great Britain, according to the existing agreements, was not to be interfered with,) as may seem to them necessary for guarding against, or for promptly repelling, any further acts of hostile aggressions over the whole of the disputed territory, which it appears to be the avowed design of the State of Maine sooner or later to attempt.

For the undersigned has to observe that, not only is the extensive system of encroachment, which was denounced and remonstrated against by the undersigned in his official letter of the 2d of last November, still carried on and persisted in by armed bands, employed by the authorities of Maine, in the districts above the Aroostook and Fish rivers, but that, as above stated, of a character yet more violent and obnoxious to the rights of Great Britain, and more dangerous to the preservation of the general peace, are with certainty perpetrated by the inhabitants of that State.—the existence of such designs has for months been a matter of notoriety, by public report. Those designs were plainly indicated in the recent message of the Governor of Maine to the Legislature of the State; and they are avowed in more explicit terms in a letter addressed to the President of the United States by the Governor of Maine on the 21st of November, which letter has, within the last few days, been communicated to Congress and published.

The undersigned, it is true, has been assured by the Secretary of State, in his note of the 16th instant, that the General Government sees no reason to doubt the disposition of the Governor of Maine to adhere to the existing arrangements, and to avoid all acts tending to render more difficult and distant the final adjustment of the boundary question.—but in fact of the above clear indications of the intentions of Maine, as given out by the parties themselves, the Secretary of State has forgiven to the undersigned any adequate assurance that Maine will be constrained to resist from carrying those intentions into effect, if, contrary to the expectation of the General Government, the Legislature or the Executive of the State should think fit to make the attempt.

The undersigned not only preserves the hope, but he entertains the firm belief, that if the duty of negotiating the boundary question be left in the hands of the two national Governments, to whom alone of right it belongs, the difficulty of conducting the negotiation to an amicable issue will not be found so great as has been by many persons apprehended. But the case will become wholly altered, if the people of the State of Maine, who, though interested in the result, are not charged with the negotiation, shall attempt to interrupt it by violence.

Her Majesty's authorities in North America have, on their part, no desire or intention to interfere with the course of the pending negotiation, by an exertion of military force; but they will, as at present advised, consult their own discretion in adopting the measures of defence that may be rendered necessary by the threats of a violent interruption to the negotiation, which have been used by all parties in Maine, and which the undersigned regrets to find confirmed by the language (as above referred to) employed by the highest official authority in that State.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, &c., &c., &c.

MR. FORSYTH TO MR. FOX.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 28, 1840.

The undersigned Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to reply, by direction of the President, to the note addressed to him on the 26th instant, by Mr. Fox, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

The President derives great satisfaction from the information conveyed by Mr. Fox's note, that, with reference to the reported movements of British troops within the territory in dispute, no actual change has taken place in the attitude of her Majesty's authorities in the territory, since the arrangements entered into by the two Governments, at the commencement of last year, for the preservation of tranquility within its limits; and from his assurances that there exists no intention on the part of her Majesty's authorities, to infringe the terms of those arrangements, so long as they are faithfully observed on the side of the United States. The President, however, cannot repress a feeling of regret that the British colonial authorities, without graver motives than the possibility of a departure from the arrangements referred to by the State of Maine, should take upon themselves the discretion, and along with it, the fearful responsibility of probable consequences, of being guided by

circumstances, liable as these are to be misapprehended and misjudged, in the adoption within the disputed territory, of measures of defence and precaution, in manifest violation of the understanding between the two countries, whenever they may imagine that acts of hostile aggression over the disputed territory are mediated or threatened on the part of the

State of Maine. The President cannot but hope that, when her Majesty's Government at home, shall be apprized of the position assumed in this regard by its colonial agents, proper steps will be taken to place the performance of express and solemn agreements, upon a more secure basis, than colonial discretion to be exercised on apprehended disregard of such agreements on the part of the State of Maine.

It is gratifying to the President, to perceive, that Mr. Fox entertains the firm belief that the difficulty of conducting to an amicable issue, the pending negotiation for the adjustment of the question of boundary, is not so great as has, by many persons, been apprehended; as, under a corresponding conviction, the United States have, with a view to the final settlement of that exciting question, submitted a proposition for the consideration of her Majesty's Government; the President hopes that the sentiments expressed by Mr. Fox have their foundation in an expectation of his having it in his power, at an early day, to communicate to this Government a result of the deliberations had by that of her